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6 United States District Court  
7 Eastern District of Washington  
8 Honorable Mary K. Dimke  
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United States,

Plaintiff,

v.

Benjamin D. Cliett,

Defendant.

No. 1:22-CR-2111-MKD

Memorandum in Support of  
Sentencing

March 10, 2025 – 11:00 a.m.  
Yakima—With Argument

## I. Introduction

Benjamin D. Cliett respectfully submits this memorandum in aid of his sentencing, which is scheduled for March 10, 2025, in Yakima. Mr. Cliett comes before the Court having pleaded guilty to one count of possession of a firearm by a prohibited person in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8).<sup>1</sup> As calculated by the United States Probation Office (USPO), the Guidelines recommend a sentence of 24-30 months, followed by a term of supervised release of one (1) to three (3) years.<sup>2</sup> Per the plea agreement, the Government has requested a sentence of 27 months.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Cliett asks instead for the Court to impose a sentence as follows:

- 1) A 60-month term of probation; and
- 2) A \$100 special penalty assessment.

## II. Discussion

## A. Base Offense Level and Enhancements

As discussed in Mr. Cliett's separately filed PSR Objections,<sup>4</sup> Mr. Cliett had no substantive objections to his guideline calculations. He objects, however, to the

<sup>1</sup> ECF No. 170 (Order Accepting Guilty Plea)

<sup>2</sup> ECF No. 174 (Draft PSIR) at ¶188.

<sup>3</sup> ECF No. 177 (Gov't Sentencing Memo).

<sup>4</sup> ECF No. 84 (Objection to PSIR).

1 Government's argument that a two (2) level enhancement should be applied pursuant  
2 to U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1.<sup>5</sup>

3 Mr. Cliett does not agree with the government's representations in their filed  
4 PSR objections. He has been consistent in his statements since the outset of this case—  
5 he did not know the combination to the safe at the time he was found in the home nor  
6 was he aware Ms. Keller was home until he woke up. To be clear, Mr. Cliett has  
7 pleaded guilty and accepts responsibility for his conduct; he accepts that he was in  
8 constructive possession of the firearm, regardless of whether he could have himself  
9 opened the safe on that date. That said, nothing about Mr. Cliett's decision to testify  
10 should be used to enhance his guideline range.

11 This is not a situation where Mr. Cliett was found guilty after electing to testify.  
12 In that case, the Court would be well positioned to make a determination that the jury  
13 did not credit his testimony—that they necessarily believed he was being untruthful.  
14 Rather, Mr. Cliett elected to plead guilty after a mistrial where the jury could not reach  
15 a unanimous verdict. Here, there was no implicit finding that he was untruthful. The  
16 government argues in its objection that Mr. Cliett's testimony was “fantastical” and  
17 therefore not credible, yet there still has been no showing that he *willfully* obstructed  
18 the prosecution. The government merely argues that it does not believe Mr. Cliett's  
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<sup>5</sup> ECF No. 177 (Gov't Objections to PSR).

1 testimony. The lynchpin of the government's argument was a pawn redemption form  
2 that predated the offense conduct by nearly *four* (4) years. It appears to argue that this  
3 fact necessitates a finding that Mr. Cliett perjured himself. Not so. It is possible both  
4 that Mr. Cliett testified truthfully and is still guilty of the offense due to his  
5 constructive possession of the safe's contents. As such, because there has been no  
6 showing that Mr. Cliett willfully committed perjury, this Court should decline to  
7 impose the two-level upward enhancement.

8 **B. Departures**

9 Mr. Cliett does not seek any departures.

10 **C. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)**

11 In imposing a sentence, the Court is required to undertake an individualized  
12 assessment of Mr. Cliett and to "impose a sentence sufficient, *but not greater than*  
13 *necessary*"<sup>6</sup> to accomplish the goals laid out in 18 U.S.C. § 3553. As the Supreme Court  
14 observed, "[i]t has been uniform and constant in the federal judicial tradition for the  
15 sentencing judge to consider every convicted person as an *individual* and every case as  
16 a unique study in the human failings that sometimes mitigate, sometimes magnify, the  
17 crime and the punishment."<sup>7</sup> The human failings at issue here are clear—Mr. Cliett  
18 has lived an unstable life marked by spurts of poor decision making. That said, he has

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19<sup>6</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) (emphasis added).

<sup>7</sup> *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 52 (emphasis added)(quoting *Koon v. United States*, 518 U.S. 81, 98 (1996)).

1 also largely avoided any criminal conduct, and this case marks his first felony  
2 conviction. His performance on pretrial release is proof positive that the criminal legal  
3 system's intervention in his life has had the desired effect. He has remained in perfect  
4 compliance, worked steadily, and taken steps to put this tumultuous chapter in his life  
5 behind him.

6 Accordingly, Mr. Cliett respectfully submits that, after a consideration of the  
7 3553(a) factors, a sentence of 60 months' probation is sufficient but not greater than  
8 necessary to comply with the 3553(a) factors and ensures our community remains safe,  
9 all while acknowledging the seriousness of the crime to which Mr. Cliett pleaded guilty.  
10 The reasons why are explained below.

11 *Mr. Cliett's history and characteristics*

12 Mr. Cliett, outside of the events directly surrounding this offense, has lived a  
13 quiet and largely unremarkable life. His parents separated when he was young, and he  
14 was raised primarily by his father.<sup>8</sup> While Mr. Cliett had a happy childhood, and recalls  
15 it fondly, he was not well-off.<sup>9</sup> His father worked as a mechanic and his grandparents  
16 helped to raise him while his father worked.<sup>10</sup>

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19 <sup>8</sup> ECF No. 174 at ¶78.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

1 While in school, Mr. Cliett struggled. In elementary school, he was placed in  
2 special education classes, had an Individualized Education Plan (IEP), and was  
3 diagnosed with ADHD.<sup>11</sup> Mr. Cliett's struggles with school continued into his high  
4 school years and he ultimately dropped out without graduating.<sup>12</sup> His lack of a diploma,  
5 however, has not stopped Mr. Cliett from being gainfully employed. He has varied  
6 work history at entry-level positions at places like Goodwill, Little Cesear's, Burger  
7 King, Tree Top, and some experiences in construction and in factory work.<sup>13</sup> He  
8 remains productive currently and has been employed at Yakima Implement and  
9 Irrigation for just shy of one year.<sup>14</sup>

10 Mr. Cliett's criminal history paints a similar picture of a largely well-intentioned  
11 but somewhat irresponsible life. Indeed, outside of the offenses which make up the  
12 short series of exceptionally poor-decisions that led to the instant prosecution, Mr.  
13 Cliett's criminal history is compromised almost entirely of driving offenses—all of  
14 which occurred before he was 27 years old.<sup>15</sup> His only other criminal history is a  
15 municipal violation for possession of a Pitbull.<sup>16</sup> His history shifted notably in the  
16 weeks leading up to his arrest in this case.

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<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at ¶92.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at p. 2.

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* at ¶¶94-97.

<sup>14</sup> *Id.* ¶94.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.* at ¶¶40-50.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.* at ¶ 51.

1       This Court, however, is aware that despite Mr. Cliett largely staying out of legal  
2 trouble and remaining employed, his adult life has been tumultuous. Mr. Cliett has  
3 been married twice but has no children and is currently single.<sup>17</sup> He was in a fraught  
4 relationship with A.K. at the time the conduct underlying this offense occurred.  
5       Additionally, Mr. Cliett testified at length about his financial struggles. At trial, Mr.  
6 Cliett explained that he had inherited the house on 1215 South 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue.<sup>18</sup> This  
7 house had been built by Mr. Cliett's grandfather and had been in the family's  
8 possession since that time.<sup>19</sup> He had been giving his paychecks to his ex-wife and was  
9 under the impression she was paying the mortgage with it.<sup>20</sup> This turned out not to be  
10 the case and ultimately led to Mr. Cliett unsuccessfully filing for bankruptcy.<sup>21</sup>  
11       Unfortunately, the house was foreclosed on and sold.<sup>22</sup> This loss had a significant  
12 impact on Mr. Cliett.

13       While Mr. Cliett is not blameless in this situation, it helps contextualize and  
14 explain his struggles. Mr. Cliett is a man who means well, who tries his best, and his  
15 best has still led to less than perfect outcomes. That said, he continues to do his best.  
16 After losing his home, being charged in this case, and released on pretrial release, Mr.

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<sup>17</sup> *Id.* at ¶81.

18       <sup>18</sup> ECF No. 159 (Trial Transcript - Day Two) at 256.

19       <sup>19</sup> *Id.*

20       <sup>20</sup> *Id.* at 265-66.

21       <sup>21</sup> *Id.* 266-67.

22       <sup>22</sup> *Id.* at 260.

1 Cliett has tried to rebound. He has maintained steady employment, he has resolved his  
2 state matters related to this case, and he has remained free from violations. This  
3 sentencing remains the last item to close out from that particularly tumultuous period  
4 in his life. Something he is prepared to move on from and to continue to do his best.

5 *The nature and circumstances of the offense*

6 Mr. Cliett has pleaded guilty to being a prohibited person in possession of a  
7 firearm. The day Mr. Cliett was arrested for the instant offense was the nadir of a  
8 particularly unfortunate number of weeks for Mr. Cliett. He understands the serious  
9 nature of the offense and takes full responsibility for his conduct. He knows that, going  
10 forward, under no circumstances is he to ever possess a firearm again. He is aware that,  
11 in many circumstances, domestic violence situations and firearms present a potentially  
12 deadly outcome. Fortunately for all involved, that was not the case here. At no point in  
13 time did A.K. ever imply, intimate, or suggest that Mr. Cliett ever had his hands on a  
14 firearm. There are no allegations that a firearm was involved in any way in any of the  
15 domestic situations at the home. To the contrary, all the evidence in this case points to  
16 the fact that the firearms were stored in a locked gun safe and played no part in the  
17 disputes between Mr. Cliett and A.K.

18 While Mr. Cliett recognizes that he has pleaded guilty to a serious offense, the  
19 difficult job of contextualizing the conduct is made clearer after a review of his conduct  
in the immediate aftermath and until present. Mr. Cliett's behavior on pretrial release

1 has cemented the fact that these few weeks were an aberration, not the norm. Mr.  
2 Cliett was released on November 16, 2022, and has remained continuously in the  
3 community since that time.<sup>23</sup> While he has been in the community, Mr. Cliett has  
4 worked to recover from the difficult position he found himself in in July of 2022. Not  
5 only has he complied flawlessly with his release conditions, Mr. Cliett has been steadily  
6 employed for the past approximately one (1) year, he has resolved all related state  
7 matters and, importantly, faced no new charges of any kind. Mr. Cliett's actions on  
8 pretrial release have shown that he appreciates and respects the seriousness of the  
9 crime to which he has pleaded guilty. He has demonstrated that he acknowledges the  
10 failings on his part and the need to pull out of the tailspin he was in. To his credit, he  
11 has done so without misstep.

12 *The need for deterrence, to reflect the seriousness of the offense, protect the public, and  
13 avoid disparities*

14 A five-year probationary sentence will send a strong deterrent message to Mr.  
15 Cliett that adequately reflects the seriousness of the offense. Importantly, Mr. Cliett is  
16 keenly aware of the double-edged sword that a probationary sentence presents. While  
17 on the one hand it would permit him to remain out of custody, it is not a decision he  
18 makes lightly. He knows that should his probation be revoked, he will return to a  
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<sup>23</sup> ECF No. 19 (AO 199C).

1 plenary resentencing, where this Court will be empowered to sentence him how it sees  
2 fit. That situation could result in a substantial amount of jail time for Mr. Cliett, who  
3 has never before been incarcerated for any lengthy period. Indeed, the PSR reflects that  
4 the longest time he has ever been incarcerated was just five days.<sup>24</sup> A sentence of 27  
5 months, let alone the exposure to the statutory maximum on plenary resentencing, will  
6 serve as a potent reminder to Mr. Cliett of the importance to continue to comply with  
7 his conditions of release.

8 A sentence of probation will also adequately punish Mr. Cliett and protect the  
9 public. As an initial matter, and as this Court is well aware, a probationary sentence is  
10 not a “slap on the wrist.” The USPO will continue to supervise Mr. Cliett, and he will  
11 be required to check in periodically, provide proof of his continued abstinence from  
12 controlled substances, participate in any required mental health or substance use  
13 treatment, and submit his residence to random inspections by the USPO.<sup>25</sup> Again, even  
14 the slightest technical violation of the plethora of conditions of probation would subject  
15 Mr. Cliett to a new sentencing hearing.

16 Hand in hand, however, with the significant restrictions that accompany  
17 supervision is the protective nature of that supervision. Although Mr. Cliett has shown  
18 over the past 27 months of pretrial release, he does not present a danger to the  
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<sup>24</sup> ECF No. 174 at ¶49.

<sup>25</sup> *Id.* at 24-25.

1 community, further supervision for the next 60 months will help ensure that is the  
2 case. Any drug use would be detected; any police involvement would be discovered;  
3 any concerning behavior would be subject to questioning by a United States Probation  
4 Officer. In short, Mr. Cliett will be kept on a short leash for the next five (5) years to  
5 ensure that his pretrial performance was not a “fluke.” Should any potential danger to  
6 the community be uncovered during the course of supervision, a probation officer  
7 would be uniquely positioned to respond quickly and seek Mr. Cliett’s arrest.

8 Accordingly, a probationary sentence affords significant protection to the community,  
9 even in a case where Mr. Cliett has been shown to have returned to his safe, law-  
10 abiding ways.

11 Finally, a probationary sentence avoids any *unwarranted* sentencing disparities.  
12 The JSIN data for the instant offense is less robust than it could be. Importantly, only  
13 17 individuals between fiscal years 2017 and 2023 found themselves with the same  
14 CHC and Final Offense Level as Mr. Cliett.<sup>26</sup> While it does appear that all 17  
15 individuals were incarcerated, the data is less persuasive than it could be with such few  
16 individuals. Further, and more importantly, the Guideline chapter at issue—§2K2.1—  
17 deals with the possession of firearms by many classes of prohibited individuals that  
18 includes individuals with felony convictions. Crucially, Mr. Cliett has never before

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26 *Id.* at 26.

1 been convicted of a felony, let alone a violent felony. The imperfect nature of JSIN  
2 data, however, does not allow us to inquire as to the criminal conduct of purportedly  
3 “similarly situated” defendants to analyze their respective sentences more granularly.

4 Regardless, the JSIN data is no more binding on this Court than the Guidelines  
5 themselves. Mr. Cliett’s history and characteristics as well as the offense conduct itself  
6 provide bases for a *warranted* disparity from those 17 individuals in this case. Again,  
7 Mr. Cliett has never before been convicted of a felony and his criminal history has  
8 largely been limited to driving offenses. A short, roughly 10-day window led to all of  
9 Mr. Cliett’s scorable criminal history and the charge to which he has pleaded guilty.  
10 This is unusual and solidifies the fact that this conduct was an aberration for Mr. Cliett.  
11 Again, providing a basis for a sentence outside of the guidelines, is Mr. Cliett’s perfect  
12 compliance with pretrial supervision for nearly two and a half years.

13 Looking at the offense conduct itself, there has never been an allegation that Mr.  
14 Cliett used a firearm in any capacity related to domestic violence. While he appreciates  
15 that the mere presence of a firearm can give rise to concern, Mr. Cliett’s possession of  
16 firearms appears to have been completely unrelated to the violation of a no contact  
17 order or any domestic violence situations. There is simply no need here to incarcerate  
18 Mr. Cliett. Rather, this Court should exercise its significant sentencing discretion to  
19 provide Mr. Cliett the opportunity for a probationary sentence.

1       *The need to provide for rehabilitation in the most effective manner*

2           A 60-month probation sentence will ensure that Mr. Cliett is able to access the  
3           programming he may need without removing him from the community, where he has  
4           shown himself to be a productive, responsible, and contributing member while on  
5           pretrial release.

6           Indeed, Mr. Cliett is uniquely positioned to receive the most effective and  
7           immediate rehabilitation services while in the community, rather than while  
8           incarcerated. As an initial matter, Mr. Cliett appears to be in a position where he may  
9           benefit from some substance use related programming. He began using marijuana at an  
10           early age and used regularly until his arrest in 2022.<sup>27</sup> He has also had short periods in  
11           time where he used cocaine and methamphetamine.<sup>28</sup> Fortunately, Mr. Cliett seems to  
12           have largely avoided serious setbacks with controlled substance use, but were he to be  
13           incarcerated, he would not likely receive much services to the extent they are  
14           necessary.

15           As this Court is well aware, Mr. Cliett would likely be denied the opportunity to  
16           participate in the BOP's Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP). Although Mr.  
17           Cliett would likely benefit from this intensive, 500-hour program, it is unlikely that he  
18           would be afforded the opportunity due to his pleading guilty to an offense that involved

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<sup>27</sup> ECF No. 174 at ¶87.

<sup>28</sup> *Id.* at ¶¶88-89.

1 a firearm.<sup>29</sup> It is defense counsel's understanding that BOP gives priority to individuals  
2 eligible for early release, and, because he is ineligible due to his conviction, Mr. Cliett  
3 will not likely be able to participate. Considering the *thousands* of individuals on the  
4 waitlist, Mr. Cliett may not be given the chance, especially considering the relatively  
5 moderate sentence length recommended by the government.<sup>30</sup>

6 If sentenced to probation, Mr. Cliett would be well-positioned to receive an out-  
7 of-custody assessment at a local treatment center, which is currently recommended by  
8 the draft PSR.<sup>31</sup> If it is determined he needs services, Mr. Cliett would be able to begin  
9 immediately in the community. If he is sentenced to incarceration, Mr. Cliett would  
10 likely be detained locally and spend an unknown amount of time waiting to be  
11 transferred to a BOP facility before being presented with meaningful programming  
12 opportunities.

13 Relatedly, Mr. Cliett is in need of mental health services—something he has  
14 begun pursuing while in the community. With the assistance of defense counsel, Mr.  
15 Cliett has reached out to Comprehensive Healthcare in Yakima and is awaiting a call

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17 <sup>29</sup> BOP Program Statement § 550.55(b)(5)(ii) (available at  
18 [https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5331\\_002.pdf](https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5331_002.pdf)) (noting that inmates convicted of an offense  
19 “that involved . . . possession . . . of a firearm” are not eligible to earn a sentence reduction).

<sup>30</sup> *Frequently Asked Questions about the RDAP*, FAMM, <https://famm.org/wp-content/uploads/FAQ-Residential-Drug-Abuse-Program-5.3.pdf> (last visited Mar. 17, 2023)  
(noting on page 2 that “[t]he BOP has estimated that thousands of people are on the waiting list”  
for RDAP).

<sup>31</sup> See ECF No. 174 at 25.

1 back when they have an appointment available for him. Again, should Mr. Cliett be  
2 incarcerated, he would likely be forced to wait to begin treatment services for an  
3 unknown period of time, rather than being able to begin in the immediate future if he is  
4 sentenced to a term of probation.

5 Finally, Mr. Cliett has expressed his desire to complete his GED.<sup>32</sup> Again, this is  
6 something that could be more immediately and more effectively addressed while in the  
7 community and serving a term of probation. Conditions are routinely imposed that  
8 require educational programming and there is no reason one could not be imposed in  
9 Mr. Cliett's case. Further, by allowing Mr. Cliett to obtain his GED while in the  
10 community, it will ensure that he is able to maintain his employment. Something at  
11 would almost certainly be lost should he be incarcerated.

12 In sum, Mr. Cliett's three greatest areas of need can be readily met while in the  
13 community. By addressing his areas of need locally, Mr. Cliett will be better positioned  
14 for long term success. He has shown that he is able to be a productive member of our  
15 community while on pretrial release, and his rehabilitative needs are not so dire that  
16 they must occur in a custodial setting. Instead, a probationary sentence will ensure that  
17 Mr. Cliett is not prevented from engaging in needed services longer than necessary.

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32 *Id.* at ¶93.

### III. Conclusion

Mr. Cliett recognizes that in July of 2022, he was at a crossroads in his life. A series of exceptionally poor choices that month upturned his relatively quiet life, and his decisions led to Mr. Cliett being arrested multiple times, charged in federal court with a felony offense—the first in his life—and led to major changes in his day to day living. Mr. Cliett, however, rose to the challenges he made for himself. He has maintained perfect compliance with strict conditions of pretrial release. He has juggled his pretrial responsibilities with work and has maintained gainful employment for roughly the last year. He has resolved his pending state issues and worked to move on from this experience having learned an important lesson. Mr. Cliett is keenly aware that he will never be allowed to possess a firearm again and has shown that he is well-equipped to make the most of a probationary sentence.

In light of his perfect compliance on pretrial release, the aberrant nature of his conduct in July of 2022, the fact this is his first felony conviction, and after a full consideration of the 3553(a) factors, there is simply no reason for this Court to incarcerate Mr. Cliett at this point. For these reasons, and those described above, Mr. Cliett respectfully requests that the Court accept his sentencing recommendation and sentence him to five years' probation.

1 Dated: February 18, 2025.

2 Federal Defenders of Eastern Washington & Idaho  
3 Attorneys for Benjamin D. Cliett

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11 Service Certificate

12 I certify that on February 18, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing with the  
13 Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF System, which will notify Assistant United  
14 States Attorneys: Michael J. A. Ellis.

15 s/ Nick Mirr  
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